

THE  
TREATISE  
of the  
FIGURES

At the end of the Rules of  
Construction in the Latine  
Grammar construed,

With every Example applyed  
and fitted to his Rule, for the  
help of the weaker sort in the  
Grammar Schools,

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JOHN STOCKWOOD some-  
time School-master of *Tunbridg*,

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## Vnto the weaker sort in the Grammar Schools.

**W**E have a Proverb which doth say:  
It is as plain as *Dunstable* way.

*he which (if ever) holdeth here,  
here, by Construction, all so cleer  
made, so easie and so plain,  
s who so will but take the pain,  
these Figures well may understand,  
s every one doth come to hand,  
s sluggish drones fore slow their part,  
are not, but let them feel the smart.*

A 3

De





# De of Figuris Figures.

**F**igura a Figure est is forma a kinde dicendi of speaking, novata made new aliqua arte with some art. Cujus of the which figura a figure fit is. hoc loco in this place trademus we will set forth duo genera two sorts tantum only, scilicet that is to say, Dictionis of a word & and Constructionis of Construction.

## Figuræ Figures dictionis of a word.

Figure figures dictionis of a word sunt are sex six:

- Próthesis.
- Apharefis.
- Epenthesis.
- Syncope.
- Paragoge.
- Apócope.

There are more, but these may suffice for young beginners.

Próthesis (the figure Próthesis) est is appositio the putting to literæ of a letter, aut or syllabæ of a syllable and unto principium the beginning dictionis of a word: ut as for example Gnatus, pro for natus a son. Teruli pro for tuli I have born.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the word Gnatus, the letter G is put unto the beginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

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*In the second example in the Verb retuli the syllable tē is put unto the beginning of the word t tuli for tuli.*

2. **Aphæresis.** Aphæresis (the figure Aphæresis) est ablatio is taking away literæ of a letter vel syllabæ or of a syllable à principio from the beginning dictionis of a word; as for example, Ruit for eruit, he hath plucked up by the roots, Temnere for contemnere, to despise.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

*In the first of these two examples in the Verb (ruit) the Preposition (e) is taken from the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.*

*In the second example in the Verb temnere this syllable (con) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for contemnere.*

3. **Epenthesis** Epenthesis (the figure) Epenthesis est interpositio is the putting between literæ of a letter, aut syllabæ or syllable in medio in the middle dictionis of a word; as for example, Reliquiæ a remnant, Religio Religio addita l, the letter l being added. Induperatorem for Imperatorem an Emperour or Captain.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

*In the first of these Examples in the word Reliquiæ, the letter l in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second example in the word Religio, the letter l is put in between.*

*In the third example in the word Induperatorem,*

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rato<sup>re</sup>m, for Imperato<sup>re</sup>m, the syllable du is put in between in the middle, and it is not set down Imduperato<sup>re</sup>m, but Induperato<sup>re</sup>m (n) for (m) for a better sounds sake, that is, Euphoniae gratia, as they use to say.

4. Syucope. *Sncope (the figure Syncope) est ablatio the taking away literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable e medio from the middle dictionis of a word: ut as for example, abiit for abivit he went away, petiit for petivit he asked, dixti for dixisti thou hast said, repositum for repositum laid up, and in such like.*

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

*In the first of these examples in the Verb abiit for abivit. this letter (u) is taken away in the middle of the word.*

*In the second example in the Verb petiit for petivit, the letter (u) is likewise taken from the middle of the word.*

*In the third example in the Verb dixti for dixisti, the letters (i) are taken from the middle of the word.*

*In the fourth example in the Participle repositum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken away from the middle of the word.*

5. Paragoge. *Paragoge (the figure Paragoge) est appositio is the putting to literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, dicier for dici, to be said.*

The

## DE FIGURIS.

### The applying of the example unto the rule.

*In this one example in the Infinitive mood passive in the Verb dicier for dici, this Syllable (er) is put unto the latter end of the Word.*

Apócope (the figure Apócope) est ablatio is the taking away literæ of a letter vel syllabæ or of a syllable à fine from the end dictionis of a word; ut as for example peculi for peculi substance, \* dixtin' for dixtine hast thou said? ingeni for ingenii of wit.

### The applying of the examples unto the rule.

*In the first of these examples in the Noun substantive peculi for peculi, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculi.*

*In the second example in the Verb Dixtin' for dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtin'.*

*In the third example in the noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingeni.*

### Figuræ Constructionis, Figures of Construction.

Sunt \* octo figuræ there are eight figures constructionis of construction: Appositio Apposition, Evocatio Evocation, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antyptosis, and Synecdoche.

Appositio

6.  
Apocope.  
And here  
also is the  
figure Syn-  
cope.

Princi-

se names  
not so  
in Eng-

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## Appositio, Apposition.

**A**ppositio (*the figure*) Apposition est is \* continua- Quid sit ap-  
 ta a continued five immediata conjunctio or an positio.  
 immediate joyning together duorum substantivorum of What appo-  
 two substantives eiusdem casus of the same case, quo- sition is.  
 rum altero by the one of the which alterum the other \* Where no  
 declaratur is declared; ut as for example Flumen Rhe- other word  
 nus the River Rhene, or the Rhine. cometh be-  
 tween them.

The applying of the example unto  
 the rule.

In this example the two substantives Flu-  
 men Rhenus, the River Rhene, are joyned  
 together without any word coming between  
 them, and the one substantive Rhenus doth  
 declare what River is meant by the other  
 substantive Flumen.

Appositio autem and (*this figure*) Apposition potest Some count  
 esse may be plurium substantivorum of more substan- apposition to  
 tives then two; ut as for example Marcus Tullius Ci- be no figure  
 cero. at all.

In this example these three Substantives  
 are joyned together.

Interdum sometimes apud authores in Authors sub-  
 stantiva the substantives ponuntur are put in diversis An Excep-  
 casibus in divers cases, perinde in such sort quasi as if tion.  
 pertinent they did appertain ad diversa unto divers  
 things; ut as for example urbs Patavii the City of Pad-  
 way apud Virgilium in Virgil; urbs Antiochiæ the  
 City of Antioch; apud Ciceronem in Cicero.

The

## DE FIGURIS.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

*In these two examples, in the first, urbs Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put in the genitive case; whereas the former substantive urbs is the nominative case.*

*In the second example urbs Antiochiæ, the latter substantive Antiochiæ is the genitive case, when as the first substantive urbs is the Nominative case.*

A note.

\* Which in the singular number signifieth a multitude.

In Appositione in (this figure) Apposition substantiva the substantives non inveniuntur are not found to be semper alwayes ejusdem generis all of one gender, aut numeri or number. Nam for quoties as often as alterum the one substantivorum of the substantives caret lacketh singulari numero the singular number, aut est or is Nomen \* collectivum a noun collective, possunt esse they may be diversorum numerorum of divers numbers; ut as for example, Urbs Athenæ the City Athens.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

*In this example the latter substantive Athenæ is the plural number, albeit the first substantive urbs be the singular number: because Athenæ doth lack the singular number, by the common rule: Hæc sunt feminei generis, numeri; secundi, &c.*

Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci. Proci



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*roers turba luxuriosa* being a riotous or wanton company, rout come rushing in.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In this second example, *proci* the first substantive in construction, being the plural number, yet the latter substantive in construction *turba*, being a noun collective is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though *proci* be the masculine gender.

*Virgil.* Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent. Subaudi apes the bees arcent à præsepibus drive from their hives fucos the drones pecus ignavum being a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In this third example the first substantive *fucos* is the plural number, albeit the second substantive *pecus*, being a Noun collective, be the singular number.

Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Appositio (this figure) Apposition fit is made triplici respectu in three respects.

Causâ for the cause restringendæ to restrain, generalitatis a generality; ut as for example, *Urbs Roma* the City of Rome. *Animal equus* a living creature, an Horse.

Apposition made for three respects.  
I.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples *urbs Roma*,

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*ma, here is made an Apposition to restrain the general signification of this word urbs, which signifieth any City. to the proper City Rome.*

*In the second example, Animal equus a living creature an Horse, the word Animal, which signifieth generally any living creature, is restrained to the more special signifying of an Horse.*

*Causâ for the cause tollendæ of taking away æquivocationis equivocation or double meaning, ut as for example, Taurus a mountain of Asia. Lupus a fish.*

The applying of the examples unto  
the rule.

*In the first of these examples for the taking away of all doubtful significations, this word Taurus which signifieth sundry things else, is meant of a mountain in Asia.*

*In the second example, Lupus piscis, the word Lupus, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or Pikrel.*

*Et ad ad attribuiendam attributæ proprietatem (an especial) property (to any thing :) ut as for example Erasmus vir exactissimi judicii. Erasmus a man of most exact (or perfect) judgement.*

The applying of the first example.

*In this first example these words vir exactissimi judicii are added to Erasmus, to signify this proper quality in him.*

Nereus



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Nereus adolescens insigni formâ. *Nereus a man of singular beauty.*

The applying of the second example.

*In this second example these words adolescens insigni forma are added to Nereus, to note this singular gift in him.*

Timotheus homo incredibili fortunâ. *Timotheus a man of incredible fortune.*

The applying of the third example.

*In this third example these words homo incredibili fortuna are added to signifie this rare property in him.*

## Evocatio. Evocation.

**C**Um when as prima the first vel secunda persona or the second person, immediatè immediately (or without any thing coming between) evocat calleth out and se unto it self tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them fiunt are made primæ of the first vel secunda personæ, or of the second person; ut as for example; Ego pauper I being poor, laboro do work. Tu dives thou being rich ludis doest play.

*Some learned men do think this also to be no figure, and that upon good reason.*

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

*In the first of these examples ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this Conjunction the first person.*

*In the second example, tu the second person joyned*

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joyned immediately with the word *dives* of the third person, causeth the same also in the conjunction to be of the second person.

What the figure Evocation is.

Ergo therefore Evocatio (the figure) Evocation est immediata reductio an immediate reduction (or bringing back) tertiæ personæ of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person

A note.

Verò but observandum est you must mark Verbum that the Verb semper convenire alwayes agreeth with persona evocante with the person calling forth; un- for example, Ego pauper laboro I being poor do labour Tu dives ludis, Thou being rich doest play.

The applying of the examples.

In this first example the Verb laboro agreeth with Ego, the person calling forth, (number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like Ego is.

And in the second example, the Verb ludis agreeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as tu is.

Four things required in the figure Evocation.

1. Nam for in Evocatione in (the figure) Evocatione quatuor four things sunt are notanda to be noted:   
 1. persona evocans the person calling forth, quæ the which semper est alwayes is prima the first, vel or secunda the second person.   
 2. Evocata the person called forth, quæ the which semper est alwayes is tertia the third person.

Verbum

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Verbum the Verb quod the which semper alwayes est  
 the primæ of the first, vel secundæ personæ of the second  
 person. Et and absentia the absence conjunctionis of a  
 conjunction.

3.  
 4.  
 No Conjun-  
 ction in E-  
 vocation.

In what cases the person calling forth and  
 the person called forth may be of  
 divers numbers.

In Evocatione in (the figure) Evocation persona the  
 person evocans calling forth &c evocata and the person  
 called forth aliquando sometime sunt are diversorum  
 numerorum of divers numbers: utpote as namely, vel ei-  
 usque cum when as persona evocata the person called  
 forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singular num-  
 ber; ut as for example, Ego I tuæ delitiæ thy delight or  
 veniam will come istuc thither. Aut or cum  
 when as est it is Nomen collectivum a Noun collective;  
 as for example, Magna pars a great part of us studio-  
 rum students quærinus do seek amœnitates pleasures.  
 hic here subauditur is understood (nos) this word nos  
 is understood. Aut or denique finally cum when as est it is No-  
 men distributivum a Noun distributive; ut as for ex-  
 ample, uterque both of us læsi sumus are hurt in mag-  
 nis rebus in great matters, nos (this word nos) subin-  
 telligitur is understood.

1.

2.

3.

In this former annotation there are three  
 examples.

The applying of the first example  
 unto the rule,

In the first example, Ego tuæ delitiæ i-  
 veniam, the word delitiæ being the per-  
 son called forth, because it lacketh usually  
 the

E

the

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*the singular number, is put in the plural number, although Ego, the person calling forth, be the singular number, according unto this first caution.*

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

*In the second example, Magna pars studiorum amoenitates quærimus, his word pars, the person called forth, and nos, this word nos the person calling forth, are of divers numbers, namely, pars the singular number, being a Noun collective, and nos the plural number, according unto this second caution.*

The applying of the third example  
unto the rule.

*In the third example, In magnis læsi rebus uterq; sumus: nos, this word nos, which is understood, and the word uterq; being the person called forth, are of divers numbers, namely, nos the plural number, and uterq; the singular number being a Noun distributive, according to this third caution.*

Two sorts of Evocation.

*Evocatio (this figure) Evocatio autem also est duplex is of two sorts; explicita expressed, ubi where it is aswel persona evocans the person calling forth, quæ as evocata the person called forth exprimitur is expressed set down: Et and Implicita, unexpressed or understood ubi where persona evocans the person calling forth intelligitur, is understood, and not expressed, ut as for example*

1.

2.

*There are no examples set down of*

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ample, *Sum I am pius Æneas, godly Æneas*, where in the first sort of Evocation the Latine, *Ego*, the person calling forth, is understood. but onely of *Populus* we the people *superamur* are overcome ab uno, where in the Latine, *Nos*, the person calling forth, the second is understood, and not expressed.

## Syllepsis. Syllepsis.

**Syllepsis** (the figure Syllepsis) seu conceptio, or conception, est is comprehensio a comprehension, or containing and containing indignioris of the unworthier sub igniore under the worthier; à *συν*, con, derived of the Greek Preposition *συν*, which is as much as the Preposition *con* in latine, which signifieth (together) and of the verb *λαμβάνω*, signifying *sumo* in Latine, and in English (I take.) As much to say as a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter *ν* in the Preposition *συν*, for a good sounds sake, is turned into *λ*, as *συλλήψις* or *συλλήψις*.

Syllepsis.

Whence the word Syllepsis is derived and compounded.

## Conception is twofold.

conceptio conception autem also est is duplex of two sorts, scilicet, namely, personarum of persons, quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum persona with a person; & and Generum of Genders, quoties as often as genus indignius the unworthier under concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthier gender. Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the declaring of which things sake observabis you shall mark hæc these things quæ the which sequuntur follow.

1.

2.

A direction for the making more plain of that which was said before.

Copulatum a word coupled per Conjunctionem by Conjunction Et, and, nec, neither, neque, neither,

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& cūm and this preposition (cūm) acceptum taken pro  
Et for the Conjunction (&) And, est pluralis numeri is  
the plural number, ac and proinde therefore Verbum  
the Verb, aut Adjectivum or the Adjective, aut Rela-  
tivum, or the Relative, exigit requireth plurale the plu-  
ral number. Quod quidem Verbum which Verb indeed,  
aut Adjectivum or Adjective, aut Relativum, or Rela-  
tive, quadrabit shall agree genere in gender & persona  
and in person, cum supposito with that which is put with  
it, \* ac Substantivo and with the Substantive dignior  
that is the more worthy, ut as for example, *Quin tu  
soror facitis? Why dost not thou and thy sister do it?*

\* Nomina-  
tive case.

Ego & mater miseri sumus. *I and my mother are in  
misery.*

Tu & uxor qui adfuistis, testes estote. *Thou and  
thy wife which were present, be ye witnesses.*

*Here are three examples.*

The applying of the first example  
to the rule.

*In the first example, Quin tu & soror facitis? the two substantives tu and soror coupled  
together by this Conjunction & and, are the plural number in worth and value, because  
words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore  
require a Verb of the plural number, as the Verb Facitis in this sentence is, the which  
Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and there-  
fore more worthy than the third person soror.*



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The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

In the second example, Ego & mater mi-  
seri sumus, the two substantives ego and ma-  
ter coupled together by the Conjunction &  
and, are equal unto the plural number, and  
therefore do make the Verb sumus to be of the  
plural number, as also the Adjective miseri  
be the like, which Verb sumus agreeth with  
the Nominative case ego in person being of  
the first person, as the same is.

The applying of the third example  
unto the rule.

In the third example, Tu & uxor qui ad-  
iustis, testes estote, the two Nominative ca-  
tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction  
and, are equivalent or of like value with  
the plural number, and do cause the two  
verbs, adiuistis and estote, to be of the plu-  
ral number, as also the Relative qui to be the  
same, the which Verbs agree in person with  
the nominative case tu, being the second per-  
son, as they also are.

Conceptio personarum. Conception  
of persons.

Enim for prima persona the first person est dignior The worthi-  
more worthy quam secunda than the second, aut ter- nesse and  
for the third; & secunda and the second (person) unworthi-  
dignior

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ness, here  
spoken of,  
is not of  
birth, or  
place, but of  
construction  
or constru-  
ing.

dignior (is) more worthy quam tertia than the third  
ut as for example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto.

Ego & pater I and my father sumus are in tuto  
safety.

Tu atq; frater estis in periculo. Tu thou atq; frater  
and thy brother estis are in periculo in danger.

Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus. Neq; ego neither  
neq; tu nor thou sapimus are wise.

Virgil.---divellimur inde---Iphitus & Pelias me-  
cum.---Divellimur we are haled hence Iphitus Iphitus  
& Pelias and Pelias mecum and myself.

Idem. The same Virgil. Rhemus cum fratre Qui-  
no jura dabant. Rhemus Rhemus cum fratre and  
brother Quirino Quirinus jura dabant did make laws.

Here are five Examples.

The applying of the first example  
unto the Rule.

In the first example, Ego & pater sumus  
in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego and  
Pater, Ego the first nominative case being  
the first person is more worthy than pater  
third person, and therefore the Verb sumus  
agreeth with the first nominative case ego  
person, being of the first person, as ego is,  
according to the rule.

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

In the second example, Tu atq; frater estis  
in periculo, the two nominative cases tu and  
frater, the first nominative case tu, being  
sec



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Second person, is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb estis agreeth with tu in person, that is to say, is the second person, as it is, according to the Rule.

The applying of the third example to the rule.

In the third example, Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the fourth example unto the rule.

In the fourth example, Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecū, the Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecū, the which pronoun mejoined with the Preposition cum, taken for the Conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the Rule.

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The applying of the fifth example to the rule.

*In the fifth example, Rhemus cum fratre Quirino jura dabant, Quirino joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person as Rhemus and Quirino are, according to the rule.*

*Cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, coupling words together, will rather have a verb singular.*

*Tamen yet notwithstanding (cum the Preposition cum with, taken for the Conjunction & and, in such kinde of speakings as before) magis amat rather loveth Verbum singularate a Verb of the singular number; ut as for example, Tu quid ego & populus mecum desidero audi. Tu audi hear thou quid populus what the people mecum and I desideret doth desire.*

The applying of the example unto the rule.

*In this example the Verb desideret is rather the singular then the plural number, and in such other like kinde of speakings the Verb singular is more usual.*

Conceptio Generum. The Conception of Genders.

*Dignius genus the more worthy gender.*

*Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender est dignius is more worthy quam than foemininum the feminine and neutrum or the neuter gender, & foemininum and the feminine gender dignius (is) more worthy quam than neutrum the neuter gender; ut as for example*

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ple, Rex & Regina beati. Rex the King & and Regina the Queen beati (are) blessed. Examples.

1.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are tryed in fornace in the furnace.

2.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coactæ. Hinc hereupon leges laws & plebiscita and ordinances of the people coactæ (are) enforced per vim by violence.

3.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first of these three examples, Rex & Regina beati, the Participle adjective beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender then the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender as Rex is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. the adjective probati referred unto these two substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive Chalybs the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.

The

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The applying of the third example  
unto the rule.

*In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coactæ the Participle adjective coactæ referd to these two substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeeth with the first substantive leges the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.*

**Exceptio.**  
*An exception.*

*At but cum when as substantiva the substantives significant do signifie res inanimatas things without life, adjectivum the adjective aut relativum or the relative usitatus more usually ponitur is put in neutro genere in the neuter gender; ut Virgilius as Virgil writeth.*

**Examples.**

1.

*--Cum when fregisti thou brakest arcum the bow & calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ tu which thou perverse Menalca way-ward Menalcas.*

2.

*Et cum and when as vidisti thou sawest them donata given puero to the Boy, dolebat it grieved thee.*

3.

*Salust. Ira & ægritudo permista sunt.*

4.

*Item the same. Huic bella civilia, cædes, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord, fuerunt grata were pleasing huic unto him.*

5:

*Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, ipsa the same consolata sunt have comforted me.*

The applying of the first example unto  
this exception.

*In this exception are five examples, in the first of the which, Cum Daphnidis arcum fregisti*

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*registi & calamos, quæ tu perverse Menal-*  
*ta, the Relative quæ referred unto these two*  
*Antecedents arcum and calamos, both signi-*  
*fying things without life, is put in the neuter*  
*gender, according to this exception.*

The applying of the second example  
 unto this exception.

*In the second-example, Cum vidisti puero*  
*donata, dolebat, the Participle adjective do-*  
*nata referred unto these two substantives ar-*  
*cum and calamos understood, and both of*  
*them signifying things without life (as in the*  
*former example) is put in the neuter gender,*  
*according to this exception.*

The applying of the third example  
 unto this exception.

*In the third example, Ira & ægritudo per-*  
*missa sunt, the Participle adjective permitta*  
*referred unto these two substantives ira and*  
*ægritudo, both of them signifying things*  
*without life, is put in the neuter gender, ac-*  
*cording to this exception.*

The applying of the fourth example  
 unto this exception.

*In the fourth example, Huic bella civilia,*  
*cades, & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt, the*  
*noun adjective grata referred to these three*  
*substantives bella, cades, discordia, all of the*  
*signifying*

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*signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.*

The applying of the fifth example unto this exception.

*In the fifth example, the Pronoun adjective ipsa, being referred to these two substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.*

Conception  
two-fold.

1.

Direct.

2.

Indirect.

\* Of persons and genders.

A certain conception not expressly set down.

Porrò moreover conceptio conception aliàs sometime est directa is direct, nempe to wit, cùm when as concipiens the word conceiving, that is is say, dignius the more worthy, &c conceptum and the word conceived, that is, indignius the more unworthy copulantur are coupled per by Et the Conjunction Et and, vel or atq; the Conjunction atque, vel or que the Conjunction que and; al à sometime indirecta (it is) indirect cùm when as copulantur they are coupled per cum by the Preposition cum (taken for & :) ut, as for example, Ego cum fratre sumus candidi, I and my brother are white; ubi where utraq; conceptio \* both conceptions est is indirecta indirect.

Est etiam there is also quædam conceptio a certain conception generum of genders implicita unexpressed (or not plainly set down) nempe namely, quando when as nec genus neither the gender concipiens conceiving, nec genus nor the gender conceptum conceived explicantur are expressed: sed but loquimur we speak de mare of the male atq; and scœmina the female, ac as de solo mare of the male alone; ut si as if dicerem I should say, uterq; both of them est formosus is beautiful; loquens speaking de sponso of the bridegroom & sponsa and



## OF FIGURES.

ad of the bride. Sic Ovidius So Ovid (*speaketh*;) Im- The meaning  
 iciti laqueis nudus uterq; jacet. Uterq; both of them shewed of  
 cet nudus lieth naked impliciti entangled laqueis in the word  
 ares, or in a net, loquens speaking de Marte of Mars uterque,  
 Venere and Venus implicitis entangled or caught re-  
 in a net à Vulcano by Vulcan.

Prolepsis, the figure Prolepsis.

Prolepsis, seu or præsumptio a fore-taking, est is Prolepsis  
 quædam summaria pronuntiatio a certain summa- what it is.  
 (or short) utterance rerum of things. Fit autem and  
 falleth out or is quum when as congregatio the con-  
 gregation sive totum or the whole cohæret agreeth aptè  
 ly cum with Verbo the Verb vel adjectivo or the ad-  
 jective; deinde afterwards partes the parts totius of the  
 whole reducuntur are reduced or brought again ad idem  
 the same Verbum Verb vel adjectivum or adjective,  
 cum quo with the which tamen notwithstanding non  
 conveniunt they agree not ferè scarsly; ut as for exam-  
 ple, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt two Eagles did flye, hæc  
 the one ab oriente from the East, illa the other ab occi-  
 dente from the West.

The applying of the example.

Hic here congregatio the congregation seu totum  
 the whole, Duæ aquilæ two Eagles concordant do  
 agree per omnia in all things cum Verbo volaverunt  
 with the verb volaverunt: cum quo with the which  
 partes the parts, hæc & illa, relatæ referred ad idem  
 verbum to the same verb, non concordant do not agree  
 numero in number.

What is meant by congregation.

Congregatio the Congregation seu totum or the  
 whole, est dictio is a word pluralis numeri of the plural  
 number,

## DE FIGURIS.

number ; ut as for example, *Dux aquilæ* two Eagles, an æquivalens or equivalent, or of the same value, plural with the plural number ; ut as for example *Corydon & Thyrsis*.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled (to another word by a Conjunction) æquivalens is as much as plurali the plural number, ut as for example, *Virgil Virgil* speaketh.

Copulerantq; greges *Corydon & Thyrsis* in unum, *Thyrsis oves*, *Corydon distentas lacte capellas*.

**Corydon and Thyrsis** coupled with a conjunction are equivalent unto the plural number, of the which they make the verb copulerant to be.

*Corydon & Thyrsis* (the shepherds) *Corydon and Thyrsis* copulerantq; gathered also together greges their flocks in unum into one place (or fold) *Thyrsis* gathered together) oves the sheep, *Corydon* (gathered together) capellas the goats distentas (having their udders strouting lacte with milk.

Aut congregatio or the congregation est is nomen collectivum a noun collective ; ut as for example, *populus* the people vivit liveth, alii in penuria some in penury (or want,) alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

In which example, the word *populus* being the congregation or whole is a noun collective

### Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

*Sulpitius & Aldus* *Sulpitius and Aldus* dicunt do say quinque that five things esse necessaria are necessary in Prolepsi in (the figure) Prolepsis. Congregationem the Congregation, ut as in priore exemplo in the former example, *dux aquilæ* : Verbum the Verb, ut as volaverunt : Partes the parts, ut as hæc & illa ; determinationem partium the determination of the parts, ut as ab oriente & occidente ; & ordinem the order, videlicet namely, quod that totum the whole præcedat before, partes sequantur the parts follow.



## OF FIGURES.

## Two sorts of Prolepsis.

**I.**  
**Expressed.**  
 Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of two  
 parts. Explicita expressed, ubi where omnia all things  
 exprimuntur are expressed quæ the which oportet  
 ought esse to be in prolepsim Prolepsis, ut as for exam-  
 ple, equi the horses concurrunt run together; hic the one  
 dextra on the right hand, ille the other à sinistra on the  
 left hand hippodromi of the horse race.

The order here is that the whole went be-  
 fore, and the parts followed.

**2.**  
**Unexpressed.**  
 Et and Implicita unexpressed in qua in the which a-  
 quid something tacetur is not expressed; ut as for ex-  
 ample, Ovidius Ovid (saith)

Alter in alterius iactantes lumina vultus,  
 Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

Alter the one iactantes casting lumina his eyes in vul-  
 tus on the face alterius of the other taciti holding his  
 face, quærebant did seek ubi where noster amor our  
 love esset should be.

Deest there lacketh (in this example) altera partium  
 of the parts cum determinatione with the determi-  
 nation, videlicet that is to say, Et alter in alterius.

The second example, and the same  
 applied.

Et and again, Alter the one porrate carry onera the  
 onera alterius of the other. Ubi where deest there lac-  
 ket vos the word vos ye; & and altera pars the other  
 part cum determinatione with the determination, vide-  
 licet, namely, Et alter alterius.

The third example, and the same  
 applied.

Terent. Caremus aquam uterq; partem. Cure-  
 mus

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mus uterque *let both of us care for æquam partem*  
*part alike.*

Hic *here* (nos) *this word* nos *we*, totum *being*  
*whole* subintelligitur *is understood*, & partes *and*  
parts alter & alter, includuntur *are included* in distribu-  
tivo in the Noun distributive uterque.

Diomedes.

Diomedes the Grammarian Diomedes dicit *sa*  
Prolepsim *that (the figure) Prolepsis esse is quod*  
often as id *that quod the which gestum est was done*  
sterius *last*, describimus *we describe ante before*; ut  
Virgilius *Virgil writeth*, -- Lavinaq; venit littora.

Venit *he came littora Lavina unto the shores of La-*  
viniū. Lavinium enim *for the City Lavinium non*  
erat *was not yet builded*, quum Æneas *when as Æ-*  
venit *came in Italiam into Italy.*

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or  
is derived or compounded.

Verò Prolepsis *and (the figure) Prolepsis dicit*  
hath his name à *ωε* of the Greek Preposition *ωε*, quod  
est *which signifieth ante (in Latine) before*, & and *an*  
(the Greek verb *ανω*) *I take.*

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma.

What the figure Zeugma is.

\* By suppo-  
fita are  
meant nomi-  
native cases  
or substan-  
tives.  
The exam-  
ple.

**Z**euigma (the figure) Zeugma est *reductio is the*  
*ducing or bringing back*, unius verbi *of one ve-*  
vel *adjectivi or adjective ad diversa* \*supposita *unto*  
vers words *set under them, respondentis answering (the*  
*is, agreeing) viciniore unto the neerer*; ad unum *quid*  
*unto the one indeed expresse expresse*, ad alterum *vel*  
*but unto the other per supplementum by understandi-*  
*ut as for example, Cicero : Nihil te nocturnum p-*  
*fidi*

## OF FIGURES.

iduum palatii? nihil urbis vigiliæ? nihil timor populi? nihil concursus bonorum omnium? nihil hic humilitissimus habendi Senatus locus? nihil horum ora vultusq; moverunt?

Did the night-garding of the palace nothing move thee? I have Englished the watching of the City nothing move thee? did the care of the people nothing move thee? did the running together of all good men nothing move thee? did this most strong place of holding the Senate nothing move thee? did the face and countenance of these nothing move thee? the whole sentence together, which otherwise could not conveniently be done severally, because of the interrogation.

The shewing of the use of this Example.

Verbum moverunt (for so I think it ought to be supplied) the Verb moverunt (in this example) expressè educitur is expressly reduced ad ora vultusq; to the nominative cases ora vultusq; (the nearer unto it;) at ad cetera but to the rest per supplementum by understanding. Subintelligendum est enim for there must be understood, præsidium movit, vigiliæ moverunt, timor populi movit, bonorum concursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit.

An Exception.

Attamen yet notwithstanding quando when as est comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or a similitude Verbum the verb vel adjectivum or the adjective convenit agreeth cum remotiore with the (nominative case or substantive) furthest off; ut as for example, Ego melius quam tu scribo. Ego scribo I write Examples. I write better than thou.

Ego sicut scœnum arui. Ego I arui have withered like scœnum like unto hay.

Hoc ille ita prudenter atq; ego fecisset. Ille he would have done this ita prudenter as wisely atq; ego as I.

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In the first of these three Examples, the Verb *scribo* agreeth with the nominative case *ego* further off from it in the Latine then the nominative case *tu*, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.

In the second Example, the Verb *arui* agreeth with *ego* the nominative case in the Latine further off then *foenum*, because there is a similitude.

In the third Example, the Verb *fecisset* agreeth with the nominative case *ille*, placed in the Latine further off then *ego*, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.

### A second exception.

Item also per *Nisi* by the (Conjunction) *Nisi*, saving or except; ut Terentius as Terence (writeth) *Tale filium nulla nisi, tu pareret Nulla (mulier) non* man nisi tu saving thou pareret could bring forth tale filium such a son.

Here the Verb *pareret* agreeth with *mulier* understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction *nisi*, according to this exception.

Licet albeit Poetæ the Poets interdum sometime leant are wont loqui to speak aliter otherwise; ut as example, Ovid. *Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllidæ sylvæ? Quid what nisi save secretæ sylvæ the woods læserunt have hurt Phyllida Phyllis?*

Here the Verb agreeth with *sylvæ* the nearest nominative case.

## OF FIGURES.

### A caution.

De quibus of the which supra before dictum est hath been spoken in concordantia in the concord Verbi of the verb & nominativi of the nominative case, ut as for example, Cicero (speaketh;) Quare ut arbitror prius hic te nos, quam istic tu nos videbis.

Quare wherefore ut as arbitror I suppose nos we (subaudi videbimus understand the verb videbimus shall see) te thee hic here, quam then tu videbis thou shalt see nos us istic there.

### The example applied.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with tu the neerer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as this caution telleth us.

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma fit is made tribus modis three wayes.

Zeugma triplex.

In persona in person; ut as for example, Ego & tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes doest study.

Zeugma threefold.

### The example applied.

In this Example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

1.  
In person.

In genere in gender; ut as for example, Maritus & Uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & Uxor and the Wife est is irata angry.

2.  
In gender.

### The example applied.

In this Example irata the Participle adjectiva agreeth with the Substantive Uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the neerer substantive is.

3.  
In number.

In numero in number; ut as for example, hic Illius arma,

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arma, hic currus fuit. Hic *here* illius arma *her* armour (subaudi fuere *understand the Verb fuere were*) hic *here* illius currus *her* Coach fuit *was*.

The example applied.

*In this example the Verb fuit agreeth in number with the nominative case currus.*

**Protozeugma.** Aliquando *sometime* Verbum *the verb* vel adjectivum *or the adjective* ponitur *is placed* in principio *in the beginning*, & tum *and then* vocatur *it is called* Protozeugma; ut *as for example*, Dormio ego & tu. Ego dormio & tu *Ego dormio I sleep & tu and thou.*

**Mesozeugma.** Quandoq; *sometimes* in medio *in the middle*, vocaturq; *and it is called* Mesozeugma; ut *as for example*, Ego dormio & tu, Ego dormio *I sleep & tu and thou.*

**Hypozeugma.** Quandoq; *sometime* in fine *in the end*, & vocatur *and it is called* Hypozeugma; ut *as for example*, Ego & tu dormis. Ego *I & tu and thou* dormis *sleep.*

Four things in the figure Zeugma required.

Requiruntur autem *and there are required* quatuor *four things* in Zeugmate *in (the figure) Zeugma.*

1. Duo substantiva *two substantives*; ut *as for example* Rex & Regina *the King and the Queen.*

2. Coniunctio *a Conjunction*, quæ *the* ~~which~~ esse potest *may be* vel *either* copulativa *copulative*, vel disjunctiva *or disjunctive*, vel etiam *or also* expletiva *expletive* ut *as* & *and* vel *either*, &c.

3. Verbum *a verb* vel adjectivum *or an adjective*; ut *as for example*, irata est *was* angry.

4. Et *and* quod verbum *the* ~~which~~ verb vel adjectivum *or adjective* respondeat *must agree* with vicinior *with* supposito *the neerer word* put under it, either Nomina *tive case or substantive.*

Zeugma



## OF FIGURES.

## Zeugma by Adverbs.

Fit quoque *there is also* quoddam genus a certain kinde *Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs;* ut as for example, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas thou lyeest ubi ego where I lye.

## The example applyed.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.

Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas thou suppest quando when nos we (cœnamus sup.)

## The other example applyed.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.

## Another kinde of Zeugma of speaking and not of construction.

Quando when as verbum the verb (or the adjective) educitur is reduced ad duo supposita unto two (or more) nominative cases (or substantives) & convenit and agreeth cum utroq; with them both, est it is Zeugma locutionis of speaking (ut dicunt as they say) non constructionis and not of construction; ut as for example. Joannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes John fuit as piscator a fisher & Petrus and Peter.

Zeugma

Locutionis.  
Constructionis.

Here the Verb indifferently agreeth with both the Nominative cases, being both the third Person.

## From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and (the figure) Zeugma dicitur is named (or so called) quasi copulatum as if (you would say) coupled (or yoked) à Græco verbo of the Greek

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Verb  $\Sigma\delta\gamma\nu\upsilon\alpha$  zeugnuo vel or  $\Sigma\delta\gamma\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$  Zeugnu-  
mi, quod est *which signifieth, Copulo I couple or yoke.*

Synthesis (the figure) *Synthesis.*

**S**ynthesis (the figure) *Synthesis*, est oratio is a sen-  
tence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or meaning  
non voce not in voice or word, ut Virgilius as Virgil  
Pars in frustra secant.

Pars part of them secant cut it in frustra into pieces.  
Gens armati a people armed.

*Here are two examples.*

The applying of the first example.

*In the first Example, pars the singular  
number, referred unto the verb secant of the  
plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but  
agreeeth in sense and meaning, as is set down  
this rule.*

The second example applied.

*In the second Example, Gens armati, the  
word Gens the feminine gender and singular  
number, referred to the Participle adjective  
armati the masculine gender & plural num-  
ber, disagreeeth in word, but agreeeth in sense  
and meaning, as is here set down.*

Three sorts of Synthesis.

**1.** Synthesis autem and (the figure) *Synthesis* fit is ma-  
nunc sometime in genere in gender tantum onely, id  
and that aut either causâ for the cause discernendi  
xus to discern the sex, that is, the male from the female  
ut as for example, Anser sceta a brood Goose. Elepha-  
tus gravida an Elephant great with young.

**1.** *In gender,  
and that for  
two respects.*

**1.** *To discern  
the sex.*



## OF FIGURES.

*In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.*

*In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.*

Aut or else gratia for the cause of supplementi understanding, ut as for example. Prænestæ sub ipsa urbe Prænestæ it self: urbe the word urbe the City subaudi-  
tur is understood. 2. For understanding sake.

Centauro in magna in the great Centaurus, navi the word navi the ship subintelligitur is understood.

Nunc another while in numero in number tantum-ly; ut as for example, Turba ruunt a company rush-  
in. In number. 2.

Here Turba is the singular number, and want the plural number.

Aperite aliquis ostium. Some body opens the door.

Aliquis here is the singular number, and the Verb aperite the plural number.

Nunc verò and sometime in genere in gender & numero and number simul together; ut as for example, Pars merfi tenuere ratem. Pars part of them merfi  
ady to be drowned tenuere layd hold ratem on the ship. 3. Both in gender & number.

Virg. Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi. Hæc manus this hand passi having suffered vulnera wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam for my  
country.

The applying of the first example  
to the rule.

*In the first of the two former Examples the nominative case and substantive pars of the singular number and feminine gender,*

## DE FIGURIS.

referred unto the Verb *tenuère* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *immersi* of the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense, as in this figure *Synthesis* the example use to do.

The applying of the second example  
unto the rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob prætriâ pugnando vulnera passi, manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the Participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender, agreeth not in word, but agreeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in the figure *Synthesis* are wont for to do.

The derivation of the figure *Synthesis*.

*Dicitur autem Synthesis* now (this figure) *Synthesis* is named or derived à σύν of the Greek Preposition *syn* quod est *con*, which signifieth *con*, & σύν and the *thesis* positio a position, quia because est it is composition a composition, id est that is to say, constructio a construction facta made gratiâ significationis for signification sake.

*Antiptôsis* (the figure) *Antiptôsis*.

*Antiptôsis*.

**A** *Ntiptôsis* (the figure) *Antiptosis*, ab ἀντι of the Greek preposition *anti*, quod est *pro* which signifieth *pro* for; & πτôσις and *Ptoxis* casus case, est is positio a putting casus of a case *pro casu* for a case, idq; and interdum sometime non inveniuntur not without eleg

## OF FIGURES.

ut *as* Virgilius *Virgil* (*hath this example*) Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Urbem the City quam statuo which I built vestra est is yours.

In this example Urbem the accusative case before the Verb est in stead of the Nominative case urbs.

Terentius *Terence*. Populo ut placerent, quas fecit fabulas. Ut that fabulas the fables or Comediesacerent might please populo the people, quas the which fecisset he had made.

In this example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent, for the Nominative case fabulæ.

Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus. Sermo the speech non est meus is not mine quem the which audistis ye have heard.

In this example sermonem the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case, before the Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.

Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus non venit that came not in mentem into my minde, pro id for the Nominative case) id.

## An Admonition.

Quanquam although hic in this place venit (the verb venit) existimandum est is to be esteemed usurpato used potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.

Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantix refer- Other examples like the Aristotle sunt referti are stuffed omne gentis with all former.

de elegantix of elegancy; pro omnis generis.

Sic so id genus of that sort, quod genus of which sort, ejus generis, cujus generis, and such like.

Idne

## DE FIGURIS.

Idne estis authores mihi? pro ejus. Estis ne autem  
*you authors Authors mihi unto me? id of that pro ejus*  
*for ejus.*

### An harder Antiptôsis.

*The Nomi-  
native for  
the Voca-  
tive.*

Interdum sometime fit there is made durior Antip-  
 tōsis an harder Antiptosis; ut as for example, Salve pri-  
 mus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve Go-  
*save thee appellate called parens the Father patriæ of*  
*thy countrey primus omnium first of all pro prime for*  
*prime:*

*The Ablat-  
tive case for  
the Geni-  
tive.*

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum  
 minatur, altero villicum pro quorum altero. Habui-  
*she had duos gladios two swords, quibus altero with*  
*the one of the which minatur she threatneth (supple se*  
*that she occisurum will kill te thee, altero with the o*  
*ther, villicum thy farmer; pro for quorum altero.*

*Question:*

But in this example there lyeth a greater  
 difficulty or hardness, namely, how the Parti-  
 ciple adjective occisurum (as it seemeth, and  
 hitherto hath of many been wrongfully taken  
 being the masculine gender, can agree with  
 the accusative case te, understood, and spoke  
 of the woman Cæsina the feminine gender.

*The answer  
and worth  
the noting.*

The true answer is, that the word occisu-  
 rum is not here a Participle adjective, but  
 the future tense of the infinitive mood of the  
 Verb occido, either taken by it self alone, or  
 to be referred to the Infinitive mood esse, un-  
 derstood thus, occisurum esse. The which  
 kinde of speaking seeming harsh and strang

# OF FIGURES.

at the first, I have cleared with many examples in my book of Grammar disputations, to be had among the Stationers.

## Synecdoche (the figure) Synecdoche.

**S**ynecdoche (the figure) Synecdoche est is cum id Synecdoche. When as that quod partis est the which appertaineth out to some one part, attribuitur is attributed toti to the whole ut as for example, Æthiops, an Æthiopian albus white dentes as touching his teeth. Hic here album The Exam- white quod the which convenit agreeth solis dentibus ple applied. unto the teeth onley, attribuitur is attributed toti Æthiopi unto the whole Æthiopian, or Black more.

Per Synecdochen by (this figure) Synecdoche, om- Nota a  
nia nomina adjectiva all nouns adjectives significan- note.  
ia signifying aliquam proprietatem some propriety ;  
tem also Verba passiva verbs passives & neutralia and  
neuters, significantia signifying aliquam passionem  
some suffering, passunt regere may govern accusativum  
in accusative case, vel ablativum or an ablative case,  
significantem signifying locum the place in quo in the  
which proprietas the propriety aut passio or the passion  
in suffering est is ; ut as for example, æger pedes vel pe- Examples.  
dibus sick or lame in his feet.

Saucius frontem wounded in his fore-head, vel  
fronte, or by fronte the ablative case.

Doleo caput, vel capite, Doleo I have a pain or  
ache caput in my head, vel capite or by capite the abla-  
tive case.

Redimitus tempora lauro. Redimitus tempora  
having his head crowned lauro with a garland of Bayes.

Truncatus membra bipennij. Truncatus mem-  
bra having his members struck off bipenni with a Bill.

Effusas

## DE FIGURIS.

- 6: Effusas laniata comas, contusaq; pectus. Laniata comas rendring her hairs effusas hanging about her shoulders contusaq; and striking pectus her breast.

Greek phrases.

Examples.

1.

Nam illæ for these sunt Greca phrases are Greek phrases, or kinds of speaking. Excepto quod non similes, cætera lætus. Excepto excepting quod that non esset you were not simul together with us, lætus meritis cætera in other respects.

2.

Cætera similes uno differunt. Similes being like cætera touching other points differunt they differ uno a point.

Whereof the figure Synecdoche  
is derived.

Dicitur autem Synecdoche nōw (the figure) Synecdoche is named or derived à σύν sun, of the Greek Preposition σύν sun, quod est which signifieth con together, and ἐνδεχομαι ecdechomai I take; videlicet namely quod for that totum the whole capiatur is taken cum sua parte with his part.

To the Reader.

In his book  
of Figures.

Si cui lubet if any man lust pernoscere to know more thorowly elegantias the elegancies figuratæ constructionis of figured construction, legat let him read Thomam Linacrum Thomas Linacer differentem eruditè discoursing learnedly dilucidè plainly ac copiosè abundantly de Eclipsi of Eclipses, Pleonasmō Pleonasmus & Enallage of the Enallage, deq; alijs figuris and of other figures.

F I N I S.



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